AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please replace all prior versions of the claims with the following listing of the claims. Please note that in the amendments to the claims, deletions are indicated by strikethrough (e.g. ~~deletion~~) or double brackets (e.g. [[word]]) and additions to the claims are underlined (e.g. addition).

1. (**Currently amended**) A method for providing a porous surface layer on a ceramic substrate which forms a part of a [[a]] dental installation, comprising:

providing the ceramic substrate with [[,]] a surface with a first porosity;

forming a ceramic layer with a second porosity having larger ~~and/or more~~ pores than in the first porosity; the step of forming the ceramic layer, comprising:

applying a dispersion with a viscous liquid to the surface, said viscous liquid having the ability to be sucked by capillary force into a first pore formation in the ceramic substrate to retain on the surface material particles and/or liquid particles of the dispersion having a size to ~~which do~~ not penetrate into the first pore formation and which contribute to the construction of the ceramic layer, and

sintering the dispersion to form the ceramic layer in which ~~the~~ particles finally forming the ceramic layer are held together with intermediate spaces which are included in the second porosity, the intermediate spaces being formed either by the material particles and/or liquid particles separate from the particles finally forming the layer that are driven off during the sintering ~~and/or by particles forming the layer that are chosen with a particle size that is sufficiently large such that the particles are held together after the sintering despite the intermediate spaces~~.

2. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 1, further comprising allocating a size and/or shape of the particles that determines the pore formation, in that the particles are insoluble in the liquid included in the dispersion and are dispersible in the liquid with or without dispersant and can be driven off by a removal function comprising burning in a furnace, etching, leaching, smelting, sublimation and/or dissolving, and arranging the particles to show a low residual degree of impurity after the removal function has been performed.

3. (**Currently amended**) The method as in ~~patent~~ claim 1, further comprising pre-sintering the ceramic substrate to form the first porosity, and mixing ceramic particles in the form of zirconia, alumina and/or hydroxyapatite into the dispersion, and assigning the ceramic particles sizes in the range of 0.1 - 1.0 μm[[,]].

4. (**Currently amended**) The method as in claim 1, wherein the material particles for pore formation can comprise graphite particles or starch particles and are assigned sizes in the range of 0. 1 - 100 μm.

5. (**Currently amended**) The method as in claim 1, comprising pre-sintering the substrate to form the first porosity, and forming the ~~ceramic~~ liquid particles ~~and the pore formers~~ with an emulsion which comprises an acrylic polymer emulsion with liquid particles which can be driven off.

6. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 1, comprising pre-sintering the substrate to form the first porosity, and mixing particles of zirconia, alumina or hydroxyapatite into the dispersion that have such a size that the porosity remains after sintering.

7. (**Currently amended**) The method as in claim 1, wherein the thickness and/or extent of the layer on the surface is varied by one or more immersions in the dispersion and/or by variation of ~~the~~ dry substance content.

8. (**Currently amended**) The method as in claim 1, wherein different pore formers are used to achieve ~~the~~ variation or variations in the pore structure of the layer.

9. (**Currently amended**) The method as in claim 1, wherein the substrate is provided with a thread and the thickness of the layer changes along the extent of the thread between the internal and external diameters.

10. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 1, wherein the dispersion is applied to the surface by dripping, spraying and/or immersion.

11. (**Currently amended**) The method as in claim 1, wherein water and/or alcohol is added to the viscous ~~liquid~~ liquid.

12. (Withdrawn) A method for providing a porous ceramic layer on a ceramic substrate of a which forms a part of a a dental installation, comprising:

providing a a non porous surface,

applying a dispersion of a viscous liquid to the surface, said liquid having the ability to dry andto be retained surface material and/or liquid particles which do not penetrate into the non porous surface,

sintering such that the particles finally forming the layer are held together with intermediate spaces which are included in the porosity, the spaces being formed either by separating material and liquid particles separate from the particles finally forming the layer during the sintering and/or by forming the layer with particles that are chosen with a particle size are held together after the sintering despite the intermediate spaces.

13. (Withdrawn) A dental assembly comprising a ceramic substrate, wherein ceramic substrate a first porosity and a a ceramic layer applied to the ceramic substrate by sintering and with a second porosity having larger and/or more pores than in the first porosity, wherein first porosity is configured such that before sintering of the ceramic layer, to have the ability to receive, by capillary force, a low-viscosity liquid and at the surface retain particles dispersed in the liquid which contribute to the formation of the ceramic layer, and in that the increased porosity is formed by sintering of particles forming intermediate spaces, or in that the particles which form the layer have a particle size permitting the formation of intermediate spaces despite the sintering.